

FBIS

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SELA OPENS DEBATE ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

PA141842 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] The members of the Latin American Economic System, SELA, opened a debate here today for the creation of a supporting action committee for the economic and social development of Central America. The opening session was attended by SELA's Assistant Permanent Secretary Homero Luis Hernandez, (Rodolfo Trejos), the assistant executive secretary of the Central American Economic System, and Menalco Solis, the Panamanian planning and economic policy minister. They all cited the aims of the committee within the objectives of Latin American cooperation and solidarity.

Some of the main objectives and functions of the committee include supporting and strengthening integration mechanisms in the Central American area; obtaining financial and technological resources to support the execution of programs, projects, and actions in the priority areas for the economic and social development of the five Central American nations; and contributing to strengthening and consolidating relations of economic and social cooperation between the nations of the area, the rest of Latin America, and the Caribbean for the primary purpose of raising the living standards and the welfare of the peoples.

In his welcoming address, Panamanian Planning Minister Menalco Solis told the representatives of the 25 nations and 15 organizations participating in the meeting that the supporting action committee for Central American economic and social development constitutes a logical link in the chain of measures taken so far to contribute to the solution of the drama affecting the nations of the isthmus; that is, parallel to the Contadora Group, which is continuing its efforts within political commitments, there should exist another entity responsible in a general way for speeding up economic and social progress in Central America.

CORRECTION ON ALFONSIN'S NATIONAL ADDRESS

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Alfonsin National Address on State of Law," published in the Argentina section of the 14 December Latin American DAILY REPORT on page B 3, paragraph 7, lines 1-2:

The bill also foresees that if the constitutional order is disrupted, the statute of limitations will be held in abeyance until constitutional order is restored. (rewording for clarity)

ALFONSIN INTERVIEWED ON DOMESTIC, FOREIGN POLICY

PM141050 Paris LE MONDE in French 10 Dec 83 pp 1, 8

[Interview with Argentine President Raul Alfonsin by Jacques Despres in Buenos Aires: "The Three Priorities of the New Argentine President, Alfonsin" -- date of interview not specified]

[Excerpt] Question: Don't you think that the return to democracy is above all the result of the military's failure? Moreover, the legacy is a very grave one.

Answer: Indeed, it would be very naive to think that we are going to solve all the problems overnight. On the other hand, I do not find the fact that we have rediscovered hope in the least bit ingenuous, for this hope rests on firm foundations. We have all matured during this sad period. Moreover, I am convinced that if our actions further the dignity of man and satisfy the demands of social justice we will gradually overcome our difficulties. Of course, we will not satisfy all expectations, but what we must not do is disappoint the people.

Question: What do you consider the priority measures?

Answer: The measures concerning the human rights problem, the reform of the military, and the introduction of a radically different economic and social policy.

Question: Why aren't you really in favor of the formation of a parliamentary commission of inquiry into the missing persons, as demanded by human rights organizations?

Answer: I think that this is a responsibility of the executive branch. I consider that the government is capable, with the help of irreproachable figures such as Monsignor de Nevares and Perez Esquivel, for example, of carrying out a serious in-depth study that will avoid pitfalls. (Footnote 1) (Monsignor de Nevares is bishop of Neuquen and a member of the Permanent Assembly for Human Rights. Perez Esquivel won the 1980 Nobel Peace Prize.) However, Congress is obviously free to set up a commission of inquiry if it deems it necessary.

Question: The Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo have asked you to open the gates of all prisons, secret or otherwise, and to free any surviving missing persons within 48 hours of taking office.

Answer: I have made a commitment to them to hold an in-depth investigation, because I consider that the problem of the missing persons concerns not only the relatives of the victims but society as a whole.

Question: What do you intend to do to find the children who have disappeared?

Answer: Here is an area where we can obtain results. I have decided to throw every possible light on this tragedy, no matter which families have taken children in. One of the first measures that we are going to take is to compile a register of all adoptions since 1976. However, the "mothers" should not lose sight of the children's interests.

Question: You have laid great stress on the need for national union. However, your government is almost wholly made up of your supporters.

Answer: My government is not only made of Radicals, and I think that we will succeed in establishing constructive relations with Peronism, without, however, lapsing into smug optimism.

Question: How are you going to start renewing the upper hierarchy of the military?

Answer: The two main criteria are respect for democratic principles and professional competence. It goes without saying that the officers must not have been involved in human rights violations, the Malvinas defeat, or cases of corruption.

Question: How does your foreign policy differ from that of the military?

Answer: We are going to pursue a foreign policy that is independent and deeply Latin American in inspiration. Our banners will be national and regional. We want to push back the trap that is closing in our continent and that is increasingly locking us into the East-West conflict.

Question: But the military has also drawn closer to other Latin American countries following the Malvinas war.

Answer: The difference is that we are going to do it seriously and in depth.

The Superpowers' Disastrous Intervention

Question: What is your position going to be with regard to the Central American conflict?

Answer: I consider the two superpowers' intervention disastrous. However, the real question is whether the United States is prepared to accept a country from this region introducing democratic socialism. Is the United States ready to accept a Central American country introducing agricultural reform and the socialization of the banking system into its constitution? Is it prepared not to intervene in its internal affairs? It is ready only insofar as it offers these kinds of guarantees that it can expect such a country not to give way to ideological fanaticism.

Question: How do you intend to help Chile and Uruguay to reestablish democracy?

Answer: By means of example, and through persuasion. My party will also establish close relations with democratic forces in those two countries.

Question: Argentina is about to accept the pope's proposal to settle the disagreement which it has with Chile in the southern region. Does this mean that it has given up the two-ocean principle? (Footnote 2) (According to this principle, which is claimed by Buenos Aires but which Santiago considers to have no legal foundation, Chile has no right to the Atlantic and Argentina no right to the Pacific.)

Answer: The pope's proposal retains this principle. It is written into the preamble. Moreover, the line drawn from Cape Horn southward clearly establishes the division of the waters. Likewise, when the text drawn up by the Vatican limits territorial waters to 3 nautical miles instead of 200, it is in accordance with the two-ocean principle.

Question: Isn't there a contradiction between your desire to strengthen ties with the countries of Western Europe and the [European] Community's trade policy?

Answer: It is not my intention to seek to alter the Community's philosophy. What we want is for the Community to open channels for our products to enter and for it to accept the refinancing of the debt that we have contracted, which represents 35 percent of our total debt. We are firmly counting on the solidarity of the European democracies. I also hope that Europe will realize the enormous problems that Great Britain is creating by setting up a veritable fortress on the Malvinas. What we have there is a very grave situation that could turn the South Atlantic into a new Indian Ocean. When all is said and done, I am optimistic over our relations with Europe. Indeed, I think that, notwithstanding their contradictory interests, Europe and an intelligent, integrated Latin America can make an effective contribution to breaking the bipolarity that is again dominating international relations.

Question: Is Argentina going to comply with the system of international guarantees as far as nuclear energy is concerned?

Answer: I have appointed a commission to study this problem, and it will submit its conclusions to me within 60 days. We are seeking a solution that will reassure others without, however, wounding Argentine dignity, which is very sensitive at the moment. A first step, however, might be agreements with bordering countries.

Question: Is Argentina going to order a unilateral moratorium?

Answer: No. What we are going to ask for is a grace period of 3-4 years. We cannot accept the IMF's recessionary prescriptions, which does not mean that we have not made up our minds on efforts to reduce our deficit. However, we consider that the only way to pay back our creditors is by being allowed to produce and increase our exports.

ALFONSIN ANSWERS SUPREME SOVIET MESSAGE

PY151558 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2055 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Dec (NA) -- Soviet officials have expressed serious concern over the deteriorating situation in Central America and the Caribbean as a result of U.S. interventionist policies" in a message from the Supreme Soviet Presidium to President Raul Alfonsin.

In answer to the message, Alfonsin expressed gratitude "for the message of congratulations," stating his desire that "during my administration we will try to strengthen the already established links of friendship and cooperation between the two countries."

The Argentine president's message adds: "I would also like to convey to the president of the Supreme Soviet Presidium the assurances that the contribution for strengthening peace, security, and justice in international relations will be a priority of my government."

In their message, the Soviets stated their understanding "of Argentina's efforts to consolidate its national sovereignty," reaffirming "the Soviets' invariable position for a just settlement of the Argentine-British conflict over the Malvinas issue through negotiations" within the UN framework.

The exchange of messages was made known at Government House today, but the Soviet message did not mention the name of the Soviet president, Yuriy Andropov, who has not made a public appearance for some time.

The Soviet message "wishes success" to President Alfonsin in the fulfillment of his high and responsible mission "for the benefit of the friendly Argentine people and world peace."

After pointing out the importance the Soviet Union attaches to relations with Argentina, the message emphasizes that "we see with satisfaction the progressive nature, the strengthening of mutual understanding, and constructive cooperation between our countries."

The message also emphasizes the "political, economic, commercial, and other activities based on the principle of equality, respect for sovereignty, nonintervention in internal affairs, and mutual benefit."

The message goes on to say that "we have the firm conviction that cooperation and political dialogue have a particular significance in the current serious international situation, due to the serious trends in the development of world events and the aggravation of tensions which create, in the Soviet Union and in the majority of other states, great concern."

The message adds: "It is well known that the current U.S. Administration's policy is to unleash an arms race, to exacerbate political confrontation, and to try to tip the scales of military strategic forces in its favor, which are behind the growing threat of war."

The message also says that "with the united efforts of all peace-loving countries, the threat of leading humanity to a nuclear catastrophe can and must be stopped."

The message says that the Soviets are convinced that the Argentine Government "will continue to substantially support the noble cause for strengthening peace and cooperation among people."

The message also adds: "Just as you are very much concerned, Mr President, we are also very much concerned over the deteriorating situation in Central America and the Caribbean created by the U.S. interventionist policies, and its gradual interference in Nicaraguan affairs and the affairs of other Central American countries."

ALFONSIN RECEIVES GREETINGS FROM CEAUSESCU

PY151514 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1540 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 13 Dec (TELAM) -- Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu has sent a message to Argentine President Raul Alfonsin saying that "we will work together to expand and diversify bilateral relations at all levels, particularly in commercial exchange," and cooperation at the international level.

This is the text of the message:

"Dear Mr President: I am pleased to convey, in the name of the Romanian people and myself, sincere congratulations and friendly greetings along with the best wishes of success and happiness for your inauguration to the high position of president of the Argentine nation.

"Upon receiving the invitation of the Argentine Government to attend your inauguration as president of the Argentine nation, I have appointed George Radulescu, vice president of the Council of State, to represent me in the ceremony.

"I would like to take this opportunity to emphasize with great satisfaction the close links of friendship between Romania and Argentina, and state my conviction that we will work together to expand and diversify bilateral relations at all levels, particularly in commercial exchange, economic cooperation, and our cooperation at the international level.

"I remember with great pleasure the visit I made to Argentina in 1974, and I am convinced that together we will find the best ways to continue developing Romanian-Argentine relations under the spirit of the affinity of language and cultural linking of our peoples, their aspirations for peace, cooperation, security, and international understanding.

"In this regard, trusting that a visit on your part to Romania will provide a special contribution to the development of Romanian-Argentine relations, it is very pleasing for me and my wife to invite you and your wife Maria Lorenza Barreneche de Alfonsin to make an official visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania on a date to be arranged.

"In conclusion, I would like to express, Mr President, the wish of the Romanian people, the government, and myself that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples be strengthened for the benefit and welfare of the Romanian and Argentine peoples in the interest of peace, detente, and international cooperation."

FRENCH RADICALS ON UNIFICATION, FALKLANDS

PY151225 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Excerpts] Jean Michel Baylet, president of the French Radical Party, has said that during the meeting to be held between Alfonsin and the French parliamentary delegation, the latter will propose to Alfonsin the creation of a commission that will bring radical parties from Latin America and Europe under one umbrella.

Concerning the conflict over the sovereignty of the Malvinas Islands, Baylet said that the only solution at hand is to negotiate a settlement between the United Kingdom and Argentina under the supervision of international agencies. In this connection, he said, we will do our utmost to achieve the goal of having the United Kingdom begin negotiations. Baylet concluded by saying that the Argentine claim rests on solid arguments that we are ready to uphold, if necessary.

JUNTA, MILITARY LEADERS SUED FOR 'GENOCIDE'

PY141640 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 14 Dec 83 p 11

[Text] [DYN] -- Lawyer Felix Herrera yesterday filed a 19-chapter writ with Federal Judge Siro de Marcini, charging high-ranking military officers with "genocide, treason against the country, and homicide."

Acting through attorney Felipe Alberto Villagra, on behalf of himself and three of his grandchildren whose parents disappeared in 1979, Herrera filed charges against the members of the recently ended military regime's first two military juntas, as well as Generals Albano Harguindeguy, Guillermo Suarez Mason, Luciano Benjamin Menendez, Ramon Camps, Fernando Verplaetsen, and others, as well as against members of police or other security forces "who might be responsible for having committed excesses" during the so-called "dirty war" against left-wing terrorism.

The members of the military government which took over after the March 24, 1976 coup, the writ says, committed the crime of "sedition" and "treason against the country" in not subjecting them to the Constitution and "violating the unalienable rights of human beings." The lawyer charged that three separate writs of habeas corpus filed in favor of two of his offspring, a son-in-law and a daughter-in-law, all of whom disappeared in May of 1979, had been "ineffective."

The writ refers to the "national security doctrine" implemented by the military regime "in its repressive action against subversion and against peaceful popular protest movements," adding that "it is evident, based on the inhuman forms of repression, that it was planned to its smallest details."

It also quotes an alleged phrase by a general to the effect that "first, we will kill all of the subversives, then, the collaborators, then the sympathizers, then the indifferent and finally the shy." The writ mentions charges of torture and clandestine detention centers at which "acts of impressive cruelty were reported."

A chapter titled "genocide" says that "since 1976 there have been about 25,000 cases of forced disappearances, which is a crime against mankind" to which, according to a United Nations convention signed by 76 member countries, no statute of limitations is applicable, and must therefore be investigated.

HAVANA ON GOVERNMENT TRIAL OF JUNTA MEMBERS

PA142011 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Argentine President Raul Alfonsin has announced in Buenos Aires that his government will try the members of the three military juntas that have held power since 1976. In a radio and television appearance, Alfonsin criticized the illegal and bloody methods used by the military regimes to fight the opposition, and noted that the full weight of the law will fall on those who implemented these deadly practices. The Argentine chief of state also said that leaders of what he described as subversive activities will also be brought to trial.

He announced that the two chambers of parliament have been called to special sessions in order to consider the annulment of the amnesty law decreed last September by the military junta, and to consider a draft bill on the protection of the constitutional order and the democratic system.

The military officers who, according to the government decision, will be tried include Lieutenant Generals Jorge Rafael Videla, Roberto Viola, and Leopoldo Galtieri; Admirals Emilio Macera, Armando Lambruschini, and Jorge Anaya; and Brigadier Generals Orlando Ramon Agosti, Omar Graffigna, and Basilio Lami Dozo.

ALFONSIN ESTABLISHES COMMISSION TO MONITOR CNEA

PY151209 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] President Alfonsin is working on establishing a commission that will be charged with reviewing the organization of the National Commission for Atomic Energy [CNEA] and the programming of Argentine nuclear policy.

As Foreign Minister Dante Caputo announced last week, this commission will report directly to the president, and it will be made up of representatives from various sectors.

Let us also say that the creation of a congressional commission was advanced by the government for the sole purpose of following up on the nuclear policy to make sure that the nuclear program will be applied to solely peaceful purposes.

[Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish at 2020 GMT on 14 December reported: "President Raul Alfonsin today created an advisory commission on nuclear affairs that will be in charge of preparing draft bills setting forth the objectives of the nuclear policy and establishing the CNEA's structure. Foreign Minister Dante Caputo will preside over the commission, and will also, comprise Secretary General of the Presidency German Lopez and presidential adviser Jorge Federico Sabato."]

GOVERNMENT POSTPONES FOREIGN DEBT PAYMENT

PY151510 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1455 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 15 Dec (NA) -- The Argentine Government will officially convey to the international creditor banks its decision to postpone the signing of new commitments and the payment of financial obligations until 30 June 1984.

This information was confirmed by Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun at the conclusion of a meeting with 17 representatives of 11 banks which make up the committee of creditors of Argentina.

CENTRAL BANK PRESIDENT TO DISCUSS TERMS WITH IMF

PY150233 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Sometime in January Central Bank President Enrique Garcia Vazquez will travel to the United States to formally discuss with IMF officials the new terms for rescheduling the stand-by credit for Argentina's foreign debt.

Garcia Vazquez is reportedly carrying out government instructions to breathe new life into the stand-by credit still in effect and pave the road to extend the bridge loan that will expire on 31 March 1984. The negotiations will have a distinct political touch as he will report to the IMF director the Argentine Government's decision to secure a stand-by credit based on an economic program laid out by the Alfonsin government. The negotiation of a 3-year agreement is part of a settlement schedule which the Alfonsin government is trying to have approved by the foreign creditors for both capital debentures which fall due in 1984 and unpaid obligations which fell due in 1983. The amounts due nearly total 15.7 billion Argentine pesos.

This negotiation process is directly linked to the one that Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun will undertake during the second half of January 1984 in the United States. Grinspun's visit will aim at securing an additional credit that will allow the payment of the interest accrued on the foreign debt. The total amount due for payment in 1984 runs to \$5.5 billion.

In addition, over the next few weeks, negotiations will be undertaken with the European central banks seeking to successfully complete the reopening of letters of credit for imports as the so-called Paris Club did with Brazil.

ECONOMY MINISTER DENIES NEWS AGENCY REPORT

PY152306 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2226 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Dec (TELAM) -- Argentine Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun this afternoon said that an international news agency has disseminated false news on the re-negotiation of Argentina's foreign debt.

Grinspun said that this news agency -- which he did not name -- had released a report that Central Bank President Enrique García Vazquez had asked for a moratorium of foreign obligations and that Grinspun had said that the contract signed by Argentine Airlines was null and void. The minister pointed out that the two pieces of information are untrue.

STATE AIRLINE DEBT RENEGOTIATION NULLIFIED

PY152050 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2055 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 14 Dec (NA) -- Horacio Domingorena, the new president of the Argentine Airlines, stated today that he considers the contract to refinance the company's foreign debt null, adding that this renegotiation must be part of an overall agreement that would include the entire Argentine debt.

FAVELEVIC, ALSOGARAY ON ALFONSIN PRICE FREEZE

PY160042 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0212 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 13 Dec (NA) -- Roberto Favelevic, president of the Argentine Industrial Union [UIA -- a businessman's organization] stated today that the group "will temporarily accept a sacrifice such as that imposed by price controls," while Centrist Deputy Alvaro Alsogaray predicted that there will be supply shortages if the price control measure is extended beyond 40 days.

Peronist economist Eduardo Betti pointed out that the escalation of prices shows that the country "has no clear understanding of the role of the entrepreneurial sector in the midst of an organized community."

Defending the industrial sector, Favelevic affirmed that the UIA-associated enterprises "are not responsible for the recent price hikes." He noted that industry is a machinery "for taking raw material at a price, transforming it, and increasing its value," adding that "I did not expect such a dramatic measure because we had been asked for voluntary cooperation."

Favelevic considered the measures adopted by the government as "emergency measures, because the rates of inflation we now have pose a real national emergency. I believe that we are going to temporarily accept a sacrifice such as one imposed by price controls."

However, he warned that "if the price freeze was caused by the abrupt price increases, it will benefit those who hiked their prices, because they are charging higher prices, while those who did not have to wait 40 days to readjust their prices." Favelevic joked: "Meantime, those who boosted their prices are eating the cake."

Somewhat changing the subject, the UIA president revealed that Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun had told him that "a package of measures that are part of an overall program will begin to be disclosed on 1 January, a program for substantially reducing inflation in 1984." He affirmed that "the UIA will cooperate as much as it can to bridle inflation, because otherwise the economic program and the stability of society would be in jeopardy. I believe that inflation has to be quickly reined in, because with such a high rate even civilized coexistence becomes impossible."

Deputy Alsogaray warned that if the price controls imposed by the Radical Civic Union government are maintained beyond the 40 days, "there will be shortages again, the factories will cut back production, and unemployment will rise a little. If price control is systematically maintained, democracy won't have lasted but one day, because we all will be again saddled by the bureaucrats now on duty." Alsogaray harshly criticized the price controls announced yesterday by Commerce Secretary Ricardo Campero, contending that "it is unconstitutional because it violates individual freedom."

Initially, Alsogaray did not want to say anything about price controls, because "they will then accuse me of being an economist," and because it is necessary "to give the new government time to begin acting." However, he warned that "if controls persist, the course of UCR economic policy will be absolutely wrong and will bring new disaster upon the country." Alsogaray denounced the price controls as "a demagogic measure," because "nobody is prepared to implement them" and because it was implemented to produce "an apparent effect on prices over the year-end holiday season."

RAUL PREBISCH APPOINTED 'HONORARY' CONSULTANT

PY151150 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0047 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Dec (NA) -- The executive branch has appointed Dr Raul Prebisch as "honorary" consultant to the presidency of the nation.

Decree No 175 appointing Prebisch was disseminated in Government House tonight. Dr Prebisch had been cooperating with and giving economic advice to the new authorities prior to his appointment.

JUSTICE MINISTER ON JUDICIARY, SUPREME COURT

PY152234 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1955 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 14 Dec (NA) -- The executive branch will review the performance of each one of the judges either designated or confirmed in their posts by the military regime that seized power in 1976, and it will "appoint, as provided for by the Constitution, those judges who fully merit their designation."

It was noted that the revision was called for because, once the military rule ended, "the administrative and judicial officials it had installed had lost the institutional legitimacy vested upon them by the government of exception which seized power in violation of the nation's Constitution." Those officials had been appointed under the provisions of the so-called National Reorganization Process Statute.

This announcement was made today during a press conference held by Education and Justice Minister Carlos Alconada Aramburu. He reasserted that the executive branch had asked for the Senate's approval to appoint Augusto Belluscio, Jose Caballero, Genaro Carrio, Carlos Fayt, and Enrique Petracchi members of the Supreme Court. The executive branch also asked for the approval of the appointment of Juan Octavio Gauna as national attorney general.

SENATE MEETING ON INTERNAL REGULATIONS, JUSTICES

PY160007 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2335 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Dec (TELAM) -- The national Senate ended its meeting at 2016 today after hearing a report on the amendments that a special committee made on the internal regulations of this body from Senator Fernando de la Rúa. The Senate had adjourned the meeting for a short time and reopened it at 2000 to allow the special committee to do its work.

[Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish at 0000 GMT on 16 December reported that the Senate decided at today's meeting to "hold a secret session on Wednesday, 21 December, to discuss the appointments of Supreme Court justices."]

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES POLICY ON UNIVERSITIES

PY152044 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2330 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Dec (TELAM) -- Today the government ordered the intervention of the national universities, the suspension of the current competitive test for hiring university teachers, and the elimination of any kind of discriminatory and proscriptive measures. These measures, announced by Education and Justice Minister Alconada Aramburu, were approved in Decree No 154.

To implement the intervention of the universities, the government will appoint arbitrating rectors who will propose to the Education and Justice Ministry the appointment of arbitrating deans in every university. The regulation also establishes the formation of academic arbitrating councils in every university which will be made up of a dean, a president, two delegates from a recognized student body, and one or more teachers from every department.

The decree also suspends the current competitive tests for hiring teachers. It recognizes the university student centers which held elections this year, and it rules that there can be only one center per school and a single student federation per university.

The decree also eliminates any kind of discriminatory or proscriptive measures for filling teaching and nonteaching positions.

The decree says that the 29 July 1966 university statutes are valid, and that the universities created after this date must choose the most appropriate among them.

FURTHER DETAILS ON PERON'S 14 DEC SPEECH

PY152335 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 15 Dec 83 p 9

[Text] Tucuman (NA-DYN) -- Justicialist Party leader Maria Estela Martinez de Peron yesterday issued an appeal for party unity after being greeted on arrival by an enthusiastic crowd of 2,000. Meanwhile, La Rioja Governor Carlos Menem said that he would advise Mrs Peron to accept the resignations of the party leadership if she consulted him on his opinion, and QUORUM editor Patricio Kelly announced that he would take Mrs Peron to court for her alleged links with the "Triple A" rightwing terrorist organization and disputed her right to speak of democracy with "bloodstained hands."

Mrs Peron spoke to all 12 Peronist governors, with the exception of Santa Cruz's Arturo Purilli, as well as other party leaders. She recalled that in 1947 her late husband had declared the economic independence of Argentina in the city where Argentina's political independence had been declared (in 1816).

Mrs Peron insisted that she had not returned in order to "chop heads" but quoted her late husband Juan Domingo Peron in saying "what starts badly also ends badly" and called for an end to the internal problems "which are doing so much harm to the movement." The solution, in her opinion, was for "politicians to dedicate themselves to politics, women to stick to women's matters, and trade unionists to concentrate on industrial relations." In this context, she praised presidential advisor Angel Robledo as a "good person and a good politician." In a clear reference to the labour movement, she said: There is one part which is the spine of the movement... but it is not possible for one part to become every part." She remarked that she "was not Joan of Arc" and could not lead an "inorganic" movement. Mrs Peron returned to Buenos Aires last night.

Menem praised the party leaders for offering their resignations and stated that Peronism was experiencing a "renaissance now that Isabel has returned."

Buenos Aires party leader Herminio Iglesias, who flew to Tucuman yesterday, denied that his resignation had been requested. He also promised that if Mrs Peron told the party to work with the government, "we will" but added "I have nothing in common with (President Raul) Alfonsin although I have good contacts with other Radical groups."

Iglesias considered that the Peronists had lost the election because they had not pursued the front strategy employed by Peron himself but had fought the elections with virtually no allies except the Communists.

President Alfonsin yesterday described his Tuesday meeting with Mrs Peron as "really positive."

FORMER BUENOS AIRES POLICE CHIEF LEAVES COUNTRY

PY152340 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 15 Dec 83 p 9

[Text] (DYN) -- Former Buenos Aires provincial Police Chief retired General Ramon Camps, criticized by many for his role in the "dirty war," left the country just before President Raul Alfonsin took office, reliable sources said yesterday.

Camps was reportedly seen a few days ago in Montevideo's airport about to board a flight to Europe. The sources said Camps, who once allegedly claimed 'that all the missing people are dead,' entered Uruguay via the international bridge at Fray Bentos-Puerto Unzué.

BRIEFS

NEW TELEVISION OFFICIALS -- Buenos Aires, 2 Dec (TELAM) -- Journalists Roberto Maidana, Silvio Huberman, and Jorge Marchetti have been appointed general managers for the news programs for television channels 7, 9 and 11 respectively. [Summary] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2330 GMT 2 Dec 83 PY]

TELEVISION FOR EDUCATION -- Buenos Aires, 28 Nov (DYN) -- Channel 7 television, Argentina Televisora Color (ATC), will be under the jurisdiction of the Education and Justice Ministry for the development of educational, scientific, and cultural programs. [Summary] [Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1815 GMT 28 Nov 83 PY]

PRESIDENT SILES ZUAZO TO VISIT COLOMBIA

PY152300 Paris AFP in Spanish 1938 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] La Paz, 15 Dec (AFP) -- Official sources today disclosed in La Paz that President Hernan Siles Zuazo, who is currently facing a cabinet crisis unleashed by a vote of no-confidence from the Senate, has confirmed that he will go to Colombia to attend the summit of presidents of countries which Simon Bolivar helped liberate. Government House spokesmen pointed out that the chief executive will leave tomorrow, Friday, at 1000, on a special plane sent by the Colombian Government. The presidents of these countries will commemorate the bicentennial of Liberator Simon Bolivar's birth, and the Andean Pact will sign a cooperation accord with the EEC. According to the sources, Siles Zuazo will keep his visit to Colombia to 72 hours at most in view of the need to find solutions to the sensitive political situation created by the resignation of his cabinet.

SENATE PRESIDENT CRITICIZES FOREIGN MINISTER

PY151954 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Senate President Julio Garret Ayllon has labeled as offensive to the dignity of the national Senate the reaction of Foreign Minister Jose Ortiz Mercado. Yesterday Ortiz Mercado said that the vote of no-confidence in the cabinet was a political maneuver orchestrated by opposition political parties. He also said that the right of rebuttal allowed by the Senate's debate regulations was not granted. In this regard, Julio Garret Ayllon said that the foreign minister's reaction was overblown.

[Begin Garret recording] When I became Senate president, I pledged to respect and enforce the Senate's regulations on debate. Yesterday, as everyone knows, when the questioning of the ministers began Senator Anex was speaking. I had no right to interrupt him to let the foreign minister speak because Article 47 of the debate regulations says that no senator can be interrupted. I regret the overblown reaction of the foreign minister. His attitude was certainly offensive to the dignity of the national Senate. As president of this body, I have to defend the constitutional prerogatives of the legislative branch, and reject any attitude demonstrating institutional irresponsibility. Aware of this responsibility, during yesterday's session I acted because democracy means giving power to the three branches of the government, and the people want an independent Congress. [end recording]

CABINET TO MEET TO DISCUSS GOVERNMENT CRISIS

PY151840 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] The president of the nation has summoned a cabinet meeting for this afternoon to discuss various aspects of the cabinet crisis. The incidents which occurred in the congress, which caused concern all over the country, were analyzed by the parties of the Democratic Popular Unity during a meeting held with the head of state this morning. The results of the meeting were not known at the beginning of Radio Illimani's newscast. According to an official announcement, the cabinet will meet at 1700 [2100 GMT].

REFUSAL TO SIGN NPT REITERATED TO IAEA

PY151455 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2015 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 13 Dec (TELAM) -- The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has received in its main offices in Vienna another Brazilian Government refusal to sign the "Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty."

It has been that learned during the visit IAEA Director General Hans Blix made to Argentina and Brazil, Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro conveyed to Blix the Brazilian Government's refusal to sign the treaty.

Brazil is developing nuclear technology for the sole purpose of producing electricity and developing the related scientific field in compliance with the provisions of the charter and the safeguards of the IAEA, of which Brazil is a member.

Brazil maintained that the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty must be signed by countries that have stockpiles of nuclear bombs and missiles, the proliferation of which is specifically banned by the treaty.

Brazil noted that not all the countries "that are filled to the brim with megatons, such as France, India, and the PRC, are signatories of the treaty."

It added that "the countries that underscore the importance of the treaty are precisely those which proliferate nuclear arms, such as the USSR, the United States, and Great Britain."

Brazil conveyed to the IAEA its opinion that "prior to the prevention of an arms race by disarmed countries, it would be necessary to disarm those countries that are already armed."

The Brazilians did not fail to recognize that the IAEA's activities are restricted because it does not have access to just any official facility included or not under the safeguard agreements.

"Though unbelievable, the IAEA cannot carry out its activities in any country without a 30-day advance notice. This, in fact, allows for the covering up of any work in violation of the treaty," it was noted by Brazilian diplomatic sources.

FOREIGN MINISTER RESIGNS; REASONS NOT GIVEN

PY152229 Paris AFP in Spanish 2221 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Santiago, 15 Dec (AFP) -- Chilean Foreign Ministry sources today reported that Chilean Foreign Minister Miguel Schweitzer has resigned. Schweitzer turned in his resignation to President Augusto Pinochet, but the reasons for this surprising decision are unknown. The foreign minister assumed his post on 14 February last year.

More Resignations Possible

PY160054 Paris AFP in Spanish 0024 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Excerpts] Santiago, 15 Dec (AFP) -- Chilean President General Augusto Pinochet did not rule out today that other ministers may resign, after it was learned that Foreign Minister Miguel Schweitzer resigned for personal reasons.

Asked why the foreign minister resigned, Pinochet replied that Schweitzer resigned for personal reasons and that he already had a person in mind to replace him. An official communique explains that the president understood that the personal reasons invoked by the foreign minister were valid and that he therefore accepted his resignation, which will become effective on 19 December.

DENUNCIATIONS OF TORTURE GAIN STRENGTH

PY160125 Paris AFP in Spanish 2022 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Excerpt] Santiago, 14 Dec (AFP) -- Denunciations of the practice of torture in secret jails of the Chilean military government gained strength today when leaders of the opposition Democratic Alliance [AD] formally asked for the intervention of the judicial branch. We all have something to tell about torture, practiced with the highest and most sophisticated level of brutality, a score of ex-detainees stated in a letter sent to General Humberto Gordon, director of the secret National Intelligence Center [CNI].

The denunciation also acquired momentum among relatives of missing detainees, 10 of whom were detained when they began a hunger strike which is in its third day today. The strikers are demanding the dissolution of the CNI and are protesting remarks made by Gen Gordon, who in a recent press conference denied the existence of clandestine jails and assured that no one is tortured in Chile. They are false denunciations and testimony, Gordon stated, referring to the numerous reports on the practice of torture.

AD, the main opposition group, which is made up of rightist groups as well as centrist and leftist parties, asked that CNI actions be investigated by the judicial branch. They made this petition during a meeting held between the political leaders and Rafael Retamal, president of the Supreme Court. [Paris AFP in Spanish at 2224 GMT on 14 December reported that "the Chilean courts today ordered the release of the 10 persons detained on Monday by police for holding a hunger strike to protest the continuous violations of human rights in Chile."]

AD POSTPONES NUNOA, SAN MIGUEL RALLIES

PY151844 Paris AFP in Spanish 0131 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Santiago, 14 Dec (AFP) -- It was reported today that the Democratic Alliance (AD) opposition group has postponed the 21 December rallies scheduled for next Saturday in two Chilean suburbs. The AD, which did not explain the reason for the postponement, will hold these rallies in the San Miguel and Nunoa districts to protest against the military regime.

On 18 November the AD, which groups liberals, Christian Democrats, Social Democrats, Radicals, and Socialists, held a rally at O'Higgins Park that according to observers was attended by over 500,000 people.

WORLD UNION OF CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS HOLDS MEETING

Carabineros Prevent Rally

PY150320 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0339 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Excerpt] Santiago, 12 Dec (EFE) -- Using tear gas grenades, Carabineros forces today dispersed groups of persons who tried to demonstrate following a ceremony by the World Union of Christian Democrats honoring former Chilean President Eduardo Frei.

After the meeting at "Caupolitan" Theater, which was attended by approximately 8,000 persons, some of the participants tried to organize a march toward the O'Higgins promenade, but the intervention of Carabineros prevented them from achieving their objective.

Christian Democratic leaders from 52 countries representing five continents participated in the ceremony paying homage to Frei. Chilean Andres Zaldivar, current president of the World Union of Christian Democrats, was the main speaker at the ceremony held at "Caupolitan" Theater.

Conclusions Issued

PY151849 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2019 GMT 14 Dec 83

[By Sene Conejeros]

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 14 Dec (EFE) -- The "Santiago Declarations" issued by the World Union of Christian Democrats states that Latin America is motivated by an "irrepressible aspiration" to achieve freedom and democracy, and that the people living in countries governed by dictatorial regimes "have a resolute and courageous" will to struggle. The statement presents the main conclusions of the World Union of Christian Democrats' executive committee meeting held in Santiago this past weekend.

In addition to praising the democratization of Argentina, the World Union of Christian Democrats denounced "the serious situation prevailing in Chile, where a dictatorship resorts to oppressive methods that categorically violate human rights and restricts the freedom of representatives of the cultural, political, and union sectors."

The World Union of Christian Democrats "condemns the authoritarian regime that has caused the bankruptcy of Chile," and it states that "its main concern and commitment" is to restore democratic governments in Chile and in Uruguay, "where the people are demanding the return of full democracy."

Moreover, the Christian Democrats urged "all free governments and nations" to help the Latin American nations, particularly those of Central America, to achieve democracy. According to the union, only democracy will help Latin America achieve its political and democratic integration, "which is the basic condition for assuming a free and autonomous position at the international level and thus achieving its socioeconomic development." It adds that "those countries that are still oppressed by dictatorial regimes call for the full understanding of all democratic forces."

When he issued the statement, former Senator Andres Zaldivar, president of the World Union of Christian Democrats, said that the Chilean issue was uppermost in the discussion group of foreign delegates. He added that the foreign delegates wondered why Chile, despite being one of the countries with vast experience in civic culture, is one of the last countries to achieve democracy.

The World Union of Christian Democrats, which held a meeting "for freedom and democracy in Latin America" simultaneously with that of the executive board, also issued a special appeal for the upholding of human rights in the region. In support for those who are subjected to human rights violations, the Christian Democrats decided to protest the imprisonment of Lider Seregni in Uruguay, of Nelson Mandella in South Africa, and of Andrei Sakharov in the USSR.

SEGUEL RETURNS, DENIES REQUESTING BOYCOTT

PY151235 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0320 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Santiago, 14 Dec (EFE) -- Chilean union leader Rodolfo Seguel, who returned today from a tour of several European countries and the United States, reiterated his decision to continue to struggle for democracy, justice, and freedom.

While in Oslo, Seguel accompanied Danuta Walesa to receive the Nobel Peace Prize awarded to her husband Lech. Seguel said that Mrs Walesa had quoted her husband as stating that the Polish and Chilean democratic union members were making similar struggles against their dictatorships and for the restoration of democracy.

Regarding his meetings with Pope John Paul II in Rome, Seguel said that the pope sent a blessing to the Chilean people and workers and that he prayed for understanding in Chile.

Rodolfo Seguel denied reports made here to the effect that he had requested a boycott against Chile. He said that the charges against him were biased because while abroad he had only referred to the Chilean situation. "It is not up to us or to any other leader to request a boycott or economic sanctions against our country," he said.

Rodolfo Seguel announced that he will inform the leaders of the Copper Workers Confederation, which he heads, of the details of his tour and that he will later talk with journalists.

TERRORIST ATTACKS REPORTED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

PY151616 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Terrorist attacks against high tension towers in Calera de Tango, Pudahuel, and [name indistinct] caused a blackout last night in [word indistinct] cities throughout the country. The blackout was simultaneous in Santiago, Valparaiso, Vina del Mar, San Felipe, Los Andes, Illapel, Copiapo, Rancagua, Temuco, and some summer resorts near the city of Santiago, such as Cartagena, San Antonio, and (?Traillen).

It has been reported that the police are tracking four subversives who are reportedly responsible for blowing up the Calera de Tango high tension tower.

Moreover, it has been reported that there was looting and vandalism in the Pudahuel and Quinta Normal areas and that those responsible for the disorders were repelled by the police.

Energy was restored after 0030 in the downtown areas of the majority of Santiago's suburbs.

It was also reported that the high tension tower located near the Santiago international airport was also the target of a terrorist attack. Terrorists placed a powerful bomb at the base of the high tension tower at the southern end of the runway. The explosion left a large part of Santiago without power.

Pinochet Comments

PY152015 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1615 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] President Augusto Pinochet has stated that last night's attacks will serve to make the people think twice when they demand the dissolution of the National Intelligence Center. In a chat with reporters at the Diego Portales building, the president stated that all steps are being taken to prevent a repetition of these events. He added that it is quite clear that these actions are well-coordinated and carried out by well-trained persons.

TWO DEAD, 8 INJURED IN NUNOA, LAS CONDES

PY151424 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Unofficial sources have reported that two people were killed and eight injured in disorders that took place last night in the Nunoa and Las Condes Districts.

A person was hit by a bullet on the Agricola Road, in the Macul sector, during a still unclear incident. Some eyewitnesses reported that the victim was hit by a bullet when he and a group of persons were setting up a fire barricade. Other versions state that he was wounded while walking along the street.

Moreover, several persons were seriously injured during incidents that took place in the Las Condes district.

BRIEFS

BALANCE OF TRADE SURPLUS -- Santiago, 1 Dec (AFP) -- The Central Bank reported in Santiago today that the balance of trade had a surplus of \$967.7 million over the past 11 months. During this period, imports amounted to \$2,430,300,000 and exports totalled \$3,398,000,000. [Summary] [Paris AFP in Spanish 1608 GMT 1 Dec 83 PY]

LLOREDA DISCUSSES BETANCUR-STONE MEETING

PA151514 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Interview with Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo by an unidentified reporter in Bogota, on 14 December 1983 -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Mr Foreign Minister, what conclusions can be drawn from the meeting with Mr Stone?

[Lloreda] The meeting was very cordial. It was intended as an exchange of information between President Betancur and U.S. special envoy Richard Stone. The two have had the opportunity to make contact in the past few days to discuss the Central American situation. This kind of meeting has proved to be very useful for the region's peace efforts.

[Reporter] Sir, has there been any sign of progress?

[Lloreda] I think that the Colombian president answered your question very well in a statement he made in Argentina. He said that there were some positive signs: for example, the call for elections in Nicaragua, which will be carried out at the beginning of next year; and the dialogue in that country on domestic matters such as the church, the press, and the private sector, the departure of Cuban advisers, and the withdrawal of U.S. ships from the Central American coast. These actions help alleviate tension. We, who have been working over the past several months with Central American countries in search of a solution, have realized this. Next week, there will be a meeting of the four Contadora Group foreign ministers, and in January we will meet with the Central American foreign ministers to proceed to the final phase of negotiations. I think that these are healthy signs, but it is perhaps premature to predict final results. I believe that work is being done in very good faith, and I think that there is...

[Interrupted by reporter] What is the agenda for the meeting of the Contadora Group foreign ministers next week, and the points on the agenda for the meeting with the Central American foreign ministers in January?

[Lloreda] Well, I can discuss the first meeting, because we have already agreed with the foreign ministers of Mexico, Venezuela, and Panama that we will discuss all the proposals presented at the technical meeting that ended last week. At that meeting, nine countries were present -- the five Central American countries and the four Contadora Group countries. It is clear that our task will be to gather all these proposals and draft a final document to be presented for consultation to the Central American governments before our meeting with the foreign ministers of those countries. In other words, we will begin a process of drafting, compiling, and adjusting, because during this phase of the negotiations we must proceed with firm ideas and well-defined steps to avoid stumbling.

[Reporter] Did Mr Stone bring any new proposals? Did he suggest any?

[Lloreda] I think that because of the nature of the talks, many of the topics discussed by the President and Ambassador Stone are obviously confidential; therefore, I cannot disclose the topics discussed. I will only report that they were very positive and very useful for the objectives that we have set for ourselves.

[Reporter] Why would Ambassador Stone express skepticism about a democratic opening, or a new democratic process, in Nicaragua?

[Lloreda] We would have to ask Ambassador Stone. I am not familiar with the terms in which he has expressed skepticism. However, the Colombian Government believes that one of the main goals of the Contadora philosophy is to induce and promote a democratic opening in the region's countries, including Nicaragua, of course.

BRIEFS

NOVEMBER OIL PRODUCTION -- Rodolfo Segovia, president of the Colombian Petroleum Enterprise, Ecopetrol, has reported that in November Colombia had a record oil production of 166,725 barrels per day, a figure which had not been reached since July 1974. He said that daily production has increased by 18 percent this year, also the highest increase in recent years. [Summary] [Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 7 Dec 83 pp 1 A, 12 A PA]

INFLATION FIGURES -- The director of the National Administrative Department of Statistics has announced that the inflation rate this year will range between 17 and 18 percent. [Summary] [Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 13 Dec 83 PA]

PURCHASE OF TELEVISION EQUIPMENT -- The Second Television Network will increase its coverage by 25 percent, and the national radio station will also improve its coverage and sound as a result of the modern equipment purchased by INRAVISION [National Institute of Radio and Television]. Eduardo Uribe, deputy administrative director of INRAVISION, said that the Second Television Network will have a coverage area that is 98 percent of that of the first television network. Its current coverage area is 73 percent of that of the first network. The following equipment has been purchased to place the two networks at the same level: 84 relay stations; 152 [word indistinct] antennas; 121 yagi antennas with all the equipment for installation, including testing and measurement; 14 fixed parabolic microwave antennas; and 10 portable microwave systems with their transmitters and receivers. [Text] [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Dec 83 PA]

1984 BUDGET FIGURES -- President Belisario Betancur has signed laws Nos 39 and 40 of 1983, which establish the revenue and expenditure budgets of the central government and decentralized sectors, which amount to 826,781,000,000 pesos. The revenue and capital resources for the central sector are set at 435,220,170,000 pesos. The expenditures of the central government include 264,208,600,000 pesos for operating expenses; 64,223,000,000 for debt service; and 106,788,000,000 for investment. The budget for the decentralized sector amounts to 391,560,944,000 pesos, of which 11,754,000,000 come from appropriations from the national budget; 225,093,900,000 from its own revenues; and 54,712,000,000 from financial resources. [all figures as published] [Summary] [Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 7 Dec 83 p 8-C PA]

REPORTAGE ON ACTIONS AGAINST SHINING PATH

100 Terrorists Killed

PY152345 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2103 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Excerpt] Lima, 15 Dec (EFE) -- Some 100 members of the terrorist Shining Path group have died in clashes with soldiers and policemen in Huancavelica Department, which borders Ayacucho Department, according to accounts published in several metropolitan dailies today. The reports say the clashes took place in Mallaco, Ychigayan, Parcco, and Checcapuncco, in the Provinces of Acobamba and Angaraes of Huancavelica Department. In La Mejorada, a village in the same department, a group of hooded individuals murdered three youths and took one away with them.

Extremists Destroy Production Centers

PY151315 Paris AFP in Spanish 1457 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Lima, 14 Dec (AFP) -- Some 200 heavily armed members of the Shining Path extremist group, made up of both men and women, have destroyed four production units of the Tahuayo Social Interest Agricultural Association [SAIS] in Junin Department, in the central Andean region of Peru. It was reported in Lima today that the attack caused more than 1 billion soles worth of damage (approximately \$500,000).

The subversive elements attacked these units between Sunday and Monday. They set houses, tractors, and other vehicles on fire, killed approximately 50 Corriedale breeding sheep, looted stores, and took between 4,000 and 5,000 sheep, police sources have reported. The following production centers are functioning within SAIS, which is made up of 29 communities covering an area of 30,000 hectares, and is at approximately 3,500 meters altitude: Laive, one of the best milk-producing centers in the country, Tucle, Rio de la Virgen, and Antapongo, which before the agrarian reform belonged to a powerful livestock society.

Havana on Clash in Ayacucho

PA151554 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] Shining Path members have attacked a Peruvian Civil Guard patrol in Huamanga Province, wounding two soldiers.

Meanwhile, heavy fighting has been reported in Ayacucho Department, Acobamba Province, between soldiers and members of the Shining Path group. According to reports, two soldiers were killed and four others wounded in the action, while many subversives were killed.

In Huancavelica Department, 50 heavily armed men attacked the communities of Cangallo and (Sincho), setting fire to the governor's office. In the town of Huaraca, the authorities found four bodies, reportedly residents of Huaraca who had been arrested by the authorities a week ago. According to information revealed by [name indistinct] the authorities have made no effort to investigate the deaths of eight reporters killed in January in Ayacucho. Martha Prinella, a widow of one of the reporters, said the residents of the communities where these reporters lived are quite concerned over the government's lack of interest in solving this crime.

MONGE, LUSINCHI, HERRERA CAMPINS DISCUSS C.A.

PA141938 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2321 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] Caracas, 13 Dec (EFE) -- Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge and Venezuelan President-elect Jaime Lusinchi today discussed the Central American situation and offered support to the pacification efforts of the Contadora Group.

Monge returned to his country today after a 24-hour visit to Venezuela, where he stopped over on his return from attending President Raul Alfonsin's inauguration in Argentina. The Costa Rican president visited Caracas with the purpose of congratulating Lusinchi on his 4 December electoral victory as president for a 5-year term.

During his stay in Caracas, the Costa Rican president also met with President Luis Herrera Campins. Monge discussed with the two Venezuelan leaders the deep-rooted Central American problem and the quest for peace being undertaken by the Contadora Group, which is composed of Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela. President Monge reiterated his country's support for the Contadora Group and those who, like him, seek a political solution for the pacification of strife-torn Central America.

Monge expressed his satisfaction with the continuation of the Venezuelan democratic process and predicted that there will be good bilateral relations during the Jaime Lusinchi administration, which begins on 3 February.

KISSINGER ARRIVES; DE LA MADRID COMMENTS

PA151825 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] The president of the U.S. Bipartisan Commission for Central America, Henry Kissinger, and other members of the group arrived in Caracas this afternoon, and later tonight will meet Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins. Kissinger and his group will meet tomorrow with President-elect Jaime Lusinchi.

The Bipartisan Commission traveled to Venezuela from Mexico, where President Miguel de la Madrid warned that the United States is jeopardizing relations between his country and the rest of Latin America because of its handling of the Central American conflict. At the same time, the Mexican chief of state told Kissinger and his group that the violation of such concepts as nonintervention and the self-determination of the peoples creates a sequel of instability with serious consequences for all Latin American countries and the United States.

Kissinger Departs; Lusinchi Comments

PA160048 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2313 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Excerpts] Caracas, 15 Dec (DPA) -- Venezuelan President-elect Jaime Lusinchi of the Social Democratic Party today reiterated to former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger that there cannot be a military solution in Central America, only a political one based on a negotiated peace.

Lusinchi reaffirmed the points of view he explained to Richard Stone, President Reagan's special envoy, on Tuesday by emphasizing to Kissinger the need to give dynamism to the Contadora Group so that it can define its goals.

He also talked to Kissinger about "the need for the great powers to leave the Central American matter in Central American hands."

Lusinchi's position was disclosed by his press office hours after his meeting with Kissinger. Lusinchi praised Kissinger's stature as a statesman and his clear vision of world problems. Kissinger, who heads a Bipartisan Commission on Central America, returned to Washington today following a tour of Latin America that began in Mexico.

HAVANA NOTES STONE, LUSINCHI 'DIFFERENCES'

PA151629 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] U.S. special envoy to Central America Richard Stone admitted in Caracas, shortly before leaving for Bogota, that the White House and Venezuelan President-elect Jaime Lusinchi have different perceptions of the Central American situation.

According to VENPRESS, Stone said that Lusinchi disagrees with the U.S. viewpoint, but concurs with the Contadora procedures. Lusinchi voiced his opposition to the presence of U.S. troops in Central America, particularly in Honduras. He also condemned the invasion of Grenada and discarded the possibility of a similar action against Nicaragua. He reiterated respect for the principles of nonintervention and the self-determination of peoples, and reiterated his total support for the Contadora Group's peace initiatives.

In his talks with Stone, Lusinchi said that once he assumes the presidency of the nation, he will appoint a special ambassador for Central America and the Caribbean, and will demonstrate that Venezuela is truthfully making efforts in the search for peace in the area.

Stone is in Bogota today where he plans to meet with Colombian President Belisario Betancur and Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda.

GUARD OFFICIALLY BECOMES NATIONAL DEFENSE FORCES

PA151922 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Excerpt] This afternoon there was a ceremony to exchange the National Guard banner for a National Defense Forces banner. The ceremony took place on the lawn of the central barracks.

Present at the ceremony were General Manuel Antonio Noriega, the armed institution's commander in chief; acting Vice President Carlos Ozores; Colonels Roberto Diaz Herrera and Marco Justines, chief of staff and deputy chief of staff, respectively; state ministers; government officials; and high-ranking military officers. Reserve General Bolivar Vallarino and former President Demetrio Basilio Lakas were special guests at the ceremony.

Gen Noriega received the banner that was retired today and then handed the new National Defense Forces banner to members of the armed institution. Chaplain Carlos Velarde blessed the new banner. Acting Vice President Carlos Ozores spoke on behalf of the executive branch.

[Begin Ozores recording] Everyone knows that the law which created the Defense Forces has been questioned, and we know that some sectors that don't want to accept facts will continue to question it. They can argue, but we have all seen here that this is a fact, that there is a law, and this change of banners puts an end to the controversy, I would say.

We must acknowledge that the members of the Defense Forces -- the men and women who are here representing these forces -- have a great responsibility to the fatherland and to future generations. [end recording]

CONTADORA REPORTEDLY GIVES STONE ULTIMATUM

PA152136 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2036 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Madrid, 15 Dec (EFE) -- Latin American diplomatic sources today told EFE that the Contadora Group has given the United States an ultimatum to express, through specific actions, its support of peace in Central America.

According to the same sources, the ultimatum was expressed on behalf of the group by Colombian President Belisario Betancur to Richard Stone, U.S. special envoy to Central America, during Stone's visit to Bogota on Wednesday.

This determination by Contadora, which favors a peaceful solution through a dialogue and social and economic measures for the region, hastened Stone's return to Washington that day, Wednesday.

BELIZEUDP WINS IN CITY COUNCIL ELECTIONS 14 DEC

FL152306 Bridgetown CANA in English 2240 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Belize City, Dec 15, CANA -- The opposition United Democratic Party (UDP) won all nine seats in Belize City Council elections yesterday, removing from power the ruling People's United Party (PUP), which was previously the lone party on the council, election officials said today. The result was a dramatic reversal of positions in the last council and will be closely scrutinised by political analysts. General elections in this former British colony must be held next year.

Only 42.6 per cent (12,220) of the 21,266 electorate voted in the election, whose campaign was seen lacklustre and short of personalities. The local weekly, DISWEEK described the poll campaign as "the big yawn." The campaign was marked by frequent power outages, which could not have helped the cause of the PUP candidates.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO VATICAN -- Vatican City, 9 Dec (EFE) -- Rodolfo Inocente Castillo today presented his credentials to Pope John Paul II as Belize's ambassador to the Vatican. Ambassador Inocente Castillo is Belize's first representative to the Holy See. [Summary] [Madrid EFE in Spanish 1328 GMT 9 Dec 83 PA]

COSTA RICASTONE CANCELS VISIT WITHOUT EXPLANATION

PA151512 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2247 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Excerpts] San Jose, 14 Dec (ACAN-EFE) -- Richard Stone, the U.S. special envoy in Central America, has cancelled his fifth "informative" visit to Costa Rica without explanation.

Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge received the news during a meeting with his cabinet at La Catalina farm, headquarters for the Latin American Democratic Studies Center (CEDAL), 20 km from San Jose.

The news came as a surprise for the government, and Armando Arauz, vice president and acting foreign minister, commented that only a few hours ago he had been asked to meet with President Monge and Mr Stone this afternoon. President Monge met with the U.S. special envoy 2 weeks ago in Miami. Earlier this week they met in Argentina and Venezuela.

The interrupted mission of President Reagan's special envoy began in Caracas. He then went to Bogota, but, with his usual reserve and confidentiality, in both capitals he only expressed the interest of the U.S. Government in a peaceful solution of the Central American conflicts. Stone repeatedly refrains from commenting on the topics discussed and the results of his meetings with leaders of the Contadora Group and the five Central American countries. However, in one of his brief remarks, he described his efforts as positive, and stressed that progress is being noticed in the negotiations that are being carried out at an official level.

Official spokesmen announced here that the topics that Stone intended to raise for discussion had not been announced, but it was firmly believed that an overall review of the situation was to be made. They were also supposed to discuss the possibilities remaining for the Contadora Group to achieve detente and the subsequent realization of peace in the countries of the region.

Monge has expressed concern in the past few weeks due to the delay of the Contadora Group in advancing from words to action after reaching a consensus on the steps to politically solve the crisis of the area.

In generally well-informed diplomatic circles, it was said that Stone is reportedly to meet with some of the Nicaraguan opposition leaders in San Jose tomorrow.

SECURITY INTENSIFIED NEAR U.S. EMBASSY

PA151406 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Vigilance near the U.S. ambassador's residence has been increased. The alleged presence of suspicious persons near the residence has led to the intensification of vigilance in the San Rafael de Escazu area. According to Metropolitan Police Commander Colonel Marco Munoz, the presence of two allegedly hooded individuals near the U.S. Embassy forced the police to fire into the air. Efforts were made to capture these individuals, but they ran toward some empty lots, where it was dangerous to follow them, and they escaped.

MONGE, LEADERS DISCUSS WORLD CRISIS, C.A.

PA151539 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] At a news conference held in La Catalina, President Monge reported on the major aspects of his short trip to Argentina and Venezuela. Monge explained that contrary to what many people who have criticized him think, his trips abroad are not for pleasure. According to the president, these are very exhausting working trips.

The president explained that during his stay in Buenos Aires he met with new Argentine President Raul Alfonsin on two occasions to discuss topics of bilateral interest, as well as the Central American situation.

President Monge said that during his meetings with the Presidents of Peru, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, and Bolivia, and with Commander Daniel Ortega and several European government leaders, they discussed the need for better coordination among all governments in order to confront the current world crisis together.

The president added that during his meetings with other presidents, he was asked about the rumors circulating that the United States plans to invade Nicaragua. Concerning this, the president said that although he has no real basis for his opinion, he does not think this invasion will occur.

President Monge noted that at every one of his meetings with the press he was asked whether Costa Rica is lending itself as an area from which to launch attacks on Nicaragua. According to the president, this is what has resulted from an international campaign to discredit Costa Rica. President Monge stressed that none of the charges brought against Costa Rica has been confirmed and that, therefore, the assertions that anti-Sandinist groups attack Nicaragua from our country are untrue.

The international press also wanted to learn about the political prisoners and the tortures inflicted in our jails, President Monge reported, describing this as part of the international campaign against Costa Rica.

On another subject, the president reported that during his trip to Buenos Aires he sought to promote Gonzalo Facio Segreda's candidacy as the OAS secretary general. President Monge said he had talked to all of the presidents present in Buenos Aires, among whom he found no objections to Facio's candidacy. Monge feels, therefore, that Facio may become the next OAS secretary general.

The president reported that during his meeting with Commander Ortega, who is a member of the Nicaraguan Government Junta, Ortega told him about the program -- described as an opening -- calling for elections in Nicaragua. Ortega also told him about the declaration of a general amnesty and about the guarantees offered for the return of exiles. The president said he listened to Ortega, but he refused to answer when asked whether he believed Commander Ortega. To answer such a question, he said, would be to attack Nicaragua and its leaders. Monge said in conclusion that time will be the judge of the Nicaraguan leaders' sincerity.

EL SALVADOR

DEMOCRATIC ACTION DENIES COALITION RUMORS

PA151836 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 14 Dec 83 p 48

[Paid advertisement of the Democratic Action Party: "Needed Explanation"]

[Excerpt] The local newsmedia have been reporting that the Democratic Action Party, the party of the people, will form a coalition with the Christian Democratic Party. We categorically and definitely deny such rumors.

It is true that not long ago members of the Christian Democratic Party approached us to talk about a coalition. However, our party, conscious of the role it plays in these moments of our history and in compliance with the principles and objectives that are the guidelines of its public life, has decided to maintain its freedom of action by not making any binding commitments that could stand in the way of its struggle against terror, demagoguery, corruption, injustice, abuse, and fraud.

We also wish to deny all reports linking us to a coalition with the National Conciliation Party, whose feeble efforts for renewal and change have been buried under the weight of deep-rooted traditions and dishonest political attitudes, which have placed the party in the position it is in today.

AGRARIAN REFORM, BORDER ARTICLES EXAMINED

PA151737 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 14 Dec 83 pp 56, 60

[Quotation marks as published]

[Text] After an unfortunate discussion based on political insults and after a 4-hour debate, the Constituent Assembly members approved the first article dealing with agrarian reform with 34 votes. The political bloc composed of the Nationalist Republican Alliance, ARENA; the Salvadoran Authentic Institutional Party, PAISA; the National Conciliation Party, PCN; and the Salvadoran Popular Party, PPS, had 34 votes compared to 24 votes of the Christian Democratic Party, PDC, and Democratic Action, AD, which voted for its own motion. The session ended at 2215. The process for the new constitution will continue at 1100 today.

The motion that ARENA proposed for Article 104 on the right to land ownership was as follows: "The state recognizes, promotes, and guarantees the right to private ownership of rural land, whether individual, cooperative, communal, or in any other associative form, and under no circumstances can it reduce the maximum area of land that may be rightfully owned, as established by this constitution.

"The maximum area of rural land owned by the same person or group cannot exceed 245 hectares. This limit will not be applicable to peasant communal and cooperative associations.

"The landowners to whom the second clause of this article refers can freely transfer, sell, break up, divide, or lease the land. The land owned by the peasant communal and cooperative associations and beneficiaries of the agrarian reform will be subject to a special regime.

"The owners of rural land whose area is more than 245 hectares will have the right to decide immediately the part of the land they want to keep, segregating it and separately registering it in the appropriate property and mortgage registry. The rural properties that exceed the limit established by this constitution and are jointly owned can be divided among the co-owners.

"The lands that exceed the area established by this constitution can be transferred under any title to peasants, small producers, cooperatives or peasant communal associations. The transfer to which this clause refers must be carried out within a period of 3 years. A special law will decide the fate of the lands that have not been transferred at the end of the previously established period.

"In no case can the lands in excess to which the previous clause refers be transferred under any title to relatives within the fourth degree of blood or the second degree by marriage.

"The state will promote the establishment, financing, and development of agro-industry in the various departments of the Republic in order to guarantee the employment of labor and the transformation of raw material produced by the national agricultural sector.

The draft of Decree 105 [proyecto del decreto 105] on the same economic subject that ARENA will propose today at 1000 is as follows: Article 105: Expropriation will be for legally proven reasons of public utility or social interest and after a just indemnification in money. When the expropriation is the result of reasons stemming from war or public calamity, or when its objective is the supply of water or electric power or the construction of housing or roads, the indemnification may be made after the expropriation, but it will always be in money. In the above exceptions, when the amount of indemnification from the expropriated property justifies it, payment may be made in installments that will not extend for more than 10 years. In this case, the person whose property was expropriated will be paid the corresponding bank interest.

"The entities that have been created with public funds may be expropriated without indemnification.

"Confiscation as a penalty or under any other criteria is prohibited. The authorities who violate this precept will, at all times, be responsible with themselves and their property for the damage caused. The confiscation of said properties is irreversible [imprescriptible]."

In yesterday's session of the Constituent Assembly, the deputies also unanimously approved the definition of the country's territorial borders. They were constitutionally established in the following way:

"Article 84: The territory of the Republic over which El Salvador exercises jurisdiction and sovereignty is irreducible, and in addition to its continental part includes:

"The insular territory comprised of the islands, islets, and cays listed in the ruling of the Central American Court of Justice issued on 9 March 1917, and those belonging to the country in accordance with other sources of international law.

"The territorial waters of the co-owned Gulf of Fonseca, which is an historic bay with the character of a closed sea, whose regime is determined by international law and by the ruling mentioned in the previous paragraph.

"The corresponding airspace, subsoil, and continental and insular shelf. El Salvador also exercises sovereignty and jurisdiction over the sea, subsoil, and seabed up to a distance of 200 sea miles, counted from the low tide mark, all in accordance with the regulations of international law.

"The borders of this national territory are the following: To the west with the Republic of Guatemala, in accordance with what is established in the territorial border treaty signed in Guatemala on 9 April 1938. To the north and south, in part with the Republic of Honduras, in the sections delimited by the general peace treaty signed in Lima, Peru, on 30 October 1980. As for the sections still pending delimitation the borders will be what is established in accordance with the same treaty or in accordance with any of the means of peaceful solution of international controversies. To the east with the Republics of Honduras and Nicaragua, in the waters of the Gulf of Fonseca. To the south with the Pacific Ocean."

The previous text was approved by the Salvadoran members of the Joint Border Commission: Dr Rene Padilla Velasco, Dr Jose David Escobar Galindo, Lieutenant Colonel Rene Emilio Ponce, Colonel Mauricio Daniel Vides Casanova, and engineer Jose Alberto Gonzalez Garcia, who have signed the respective approval page attached to this document. It was also viewed and studied by the previously mentioned advisory and technical commission.

Signed in San Salvador on 2 December 1983 [as published]

DETAINED PILOT RELEASED BY SANDINISTS

PA151213 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 14 Dec 83 p 56

[Text] Salvadoran pilot Carlos Baquerano, who was detained more than 2 months ago by Sandinist authorities in Nicaragua when he made an emergency landing on Nicaraguan territory, was released yesterday afternoon, Baquerano's relatives disclosed.

They explained that Salvadoran Ambassador to Nicaragua Oscar Castro Araujo, the International Pilots Organization, the Salvadoran Pilots Federation, and the Salvadoran Foreign Ministry all helped to obtain Baquerano's freedom. For security reasons, no further details were given, but Baquerano arrived at 1730 yesterday aboard a Panamerican Airline Company, COPA, plane.

The pilot's plane has not been returned by the Sandinists.

ATONAL BATTALION SAID OUSTING REBELS IN USULUTAN

PA151519 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 2230 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] Over the weekend, units of the Atonal Battalion and the 3d Infantry Brigade headquartered in San Miguel continued to dislodge the guerrillas from their positions in Las Marias and Arenales, and in the zone of Jucuapa, Usulután Department. In these actions, 15 rebels and 2 soldiers were killed. There were also wounded on both sides. Four state-owned vehicles -- one belonging to the National Administration of Waterworks and Sewers, ANDA, another belonging to the Lempa River Hydroelectric Executive Commission, CEL, and the other two belonging to the Agriculture and Livestock Ministry -- were recovered by the Atonal Battalion.

Some reports state that the rebels are moving northward in San Miguel Department. In the meantime, two helicopters, based in San Miguel, have been attacking the guerrillas' positions in the east since yesterday.

Parallel with the military actions, agricultural and commercial activities in the region continue normally and the war psychosis that has prevailed for some time among the population is gradually disappearing as the situation returns to normal.

ARMY REINFORCEMENTS SENT TO CACAGUATIQUE VOLCANO

PA150440 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Air Force units and reinforcement troops were urgently sent Tuesday to help defend the Army's positions on Cacaguatique Volcano and to prevent the destruction of military communications and educational television relay stations installed at the volcano's summit.

According to official reports, the military post on the volcano was very critical. Nothing has been heard from the military post because communications have been interrupted. However, the latest aerial reconnaissance shows the leftists leaving the zone because of resistance by the military post and the approach of the reinforcements.

Meanwhile, the military has ordered that the news media should not be allowed to communicate by telephone with Ocicala, Ciudad Barrios, and other towns.

The same military sources today confirmed the attack on units of the Tecana Battalion on Cacaguatique Volcano, which is located north of San Francisco Gotera, Morazan Department.

Military sources in San Salvador have denied a guerrilla report on the number of Army casualties during the attacks on Tuesday night, which lasted until dawn Wednesday.

Through their clandestine radio stations, the rebels reported that they had killed 60 soldiers and wounded 75. Military reports have confirmed the use of heavy-caliber weapons by the leftists.

COPREFA Says Rebels Surrounded

PA152144 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Communique issued in San Salvador by the Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA, on 15 December 1983]

[Text] Morazan -- The Salvadoran Armed Forces have surrounded FMLN terrorists on Cacaguatique Hill. On Tuesday morning the terrorists, led by Joaquin Villalobos, hurled themselves in a venturesome, suicidal attack on the installations of the communications center on Cacaguatique Hill, which had been guarded by Army Forces.

The Army forces fought heroically in bloody combat for 11 hours, but in view of the guerrillas' superior numbers -- the soldiers were outnumbered five to one -- the officer in command decided to carry out an orderly withdrawal after destroying the center's transmitters. The FMLN used men trained in Nicaragua in this attack, according to the northeastern front of the self-styled Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade. The Salvadoran Army's reaction was immediate, and the terrorists who began as the attackers are now in a defensive position as a result of the overwhelming deployment of Armed Forces in the area. Today the extremists are surrounded and are in a desperate situation.

FMLN Reports Clashes

PA151515 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Excerpts] Attention, heroic Salvadoran people: The FMLN has stormed the enemy positions on the strategic Cacaguatique Hill in heroic Morazan Department. The dictatorship's most important position in the eastern part of the country has been defeated by the FMLN after intense clashes. Attention, all our people, attention, Salvadoran youth: We have defeated the enemy's defenses on the strategic Cacaguatique Hill in Morazan Department for the second time.

Yesterday, 13 December, at 0500, we launched an attack against the enemy's fortified positions on the heights of El Mirador, La Hacienda, and (La Antena), on Cacaguatique Hill. After 12 hours of fighting our revolutionary military units again stormed the strategic Cacaguatique military installations and recovered documents and communications equipment.

Yesterday, at 0500, we launched an attack against four enemy companies that had been entrenched on the heights of El Mirador, La Hacienda, La Campana, and (La Antena), and, after 12 hours of combat we completed the final assault on the strategic military installations of the Cacaguatique communications center.

While we attacked those four companies from the Tecana Battalion of Santa Ana Department, revolutionary military units of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade simultaneously attacked enemy positions in Ciudad Barrios, engaging a company of the 3d Infantry Brigade and 100 National Guards.

In Ciudad Barrios the National Guards fled in disarray before our lightning guerrilla attack.

Meanwhile, yesterday, as part of our operations, we harassed enemy positions in Ocicala and Delicias de Concepcion, on the eastern slopes of Cacaguatique Hill, Morazan Department.

Enemy troops have chosen to flee rather than face the FMLN. In Ciudad Barrios, National Guard members fled before our attack. In Mirador and La Campana heights, the enemy troops also fled.

The same happened at (La Antena), where the dictatorship's strategic communications center is, or was, located. The enemy troops fled by jumping over precipices, causing many to suffer injuries, while others probably met death. It is important to point out that this is the second time our forces have attacked Cacaguatique.

The dictatorship had previously retaken this position by mounting a massive operation until our forces withdrew to their positions. The dictatorship and the Yankee advisers themselves had been saying that the Cacaguatique position was impregnable. The dictatorship and its Yankee advisers boasted before the troops of the enormous security mounted around this strategic communications center.

The honor of the fascist high command and its Yankee advisers was at stake at Cacaguatique because this was one of the strategic heights still retained by the puppet regime.

But everything came tumbling down for Vides Casanova, Monterrosa, and the invading advisers. Cacaguatique has fallen before the overwhelming advance of Agustín Farabundo Martí's arms. Our people's victories urge us to achieve new gains.

Mr Bush, the U.S. vice president, has said that the military situation of the dictatorship in El Salvador is not clear. No, Mr Bush, do not get confused. The situation is clear enough: The people and their vanguard, the FMLN, are winning.

The following are the results of yesterday's clashes on Cacaguatique Hill: We recovered for our people 47 new U.S.-made M-16 rifles, 3 80-mm mortars, 3 M-60 machineguns, an undetermined number of grenades, an 81-mm mortar with an undetermined number of shells, a 90-mm cannon with 21 shells, 3 M-79 grenade launchers, and a 120-mm mortar. This is the fourth heavy artillery piece recovered by the FMLN. In addition, we took 12 prisoners of war. According to the latest reports, the enemy suffered more than 100 dead. The number of wounded is surely higher than the 75 we mentioned at noon today.

The following are further reports on clashes in Cacaguatique, Morazan Department: The biggest display of air support by the dictatorship has also been defeated by the FMLN in Cacaguatique, Morazan Department. Attention, people who are listening to us: For 12 consecutive hours 2 A-37 planes, 1 O-2 plane, and 1 UH-1H helicopter dropped about 120 bombs and 300 rockets indiscriminately in the extensive combat zone. As a result, the enemy killed numerous coffee harvesters and caused numerous casualties among its own troops by its desperate efforts to make us retreat.

According to other reports, the enemy reinforcements of the paratroopers battalion led by Domingo Monterrosa himself were contained in Ciudad Barrios. Also, an additional enemy infantry force was contained during its advance from Delicias de Concepcion.

HAVANA NOTES BUSH REMARK ON CONTINUED AID

PA151524 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] U.S. Vice President George Bush said in Washington that this country will continue helping the Salvadoran regime despite the fact that the military situation in that country is, in his opinion, quite confused.

Bush paid a brief call to El Salvador on his return from Buenos Aires, where he attended the inauguration of the new Argentine president, Raul Alfonsín.

In a statement to the NBC Television Network, the U.S. vice president said he asked the Salvadoran president, Alvaro Magana, and his collaborators for an investigation of paramilitary groups in the country which are responsible for over 40,000 murders, but he immediately reiterated that the White House will continue supporting the government of that Central American country.

HAVANA VIEWS DEATH SQUADS, U.S. INVASION PLANS

PA141849 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] The Salvadoran Archbishopric's Human Rights Office has charged that during the first 10 months of this year some 1,115 people were murdered by the death squads operating in that country. In a report issued in San Salvador, this office asserts that the so-called Secret Anticommunist Army, the General Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez Anticommunist Brigade, and the Salvadoran Nationalist Command [Commando Nacionalista Salvadoreno] are the three major paramilitary groups responsible for the terror prevailing in the country.

San Salvador Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas, who has expressed his concern over this situation, has also expressed interest in visiting the basement of the National Police headquarters. The archbishop has repeatedly accused National Police Chief Colonel Reinaldo Lopez of being one of the death squad leaders.

Meanwhile, Radio Venceremos, the FMLN's official mouthpiece, has charged that a fleet of 10 U.S. helicopters overflew the border between Honduras and El Salvador. The guerrilla radio station described this incursion as a new step in the plans for a joint U.S.-Honduran invasion of the Salvadoran insurgents' positions in Morazan Department.

GUATEMALA

ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS TO BE CALLED 1 JAN

PA151953 Guatemala City El GRAFICO in Spanish 15 Dec 83 p 2

[Text] Guatemala City, 14 Dec -- Chief of State General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores today announced that on 1 January he will call elections for a National Constituent Assembly. The government has announced details on procedures that must be followed in line with the plan to return to institutional order.

Mejia Victores said that all the political party formation committees must study the electoral bill sent to them, so they could analyze it and plan their activities and comment on his proposals. He added: "This will allow their points of view be taken into consideration."

The chief of state said that once the political party formation committees present their suggestions, he and his advisers will analyze their proposals in the spirit of the democratization process in order to register the organizations that fill the requirements.

Mejia Victores said the plan is to promulgate the law on 24 December in order to fulfill the obligations and the responsibility he has as chief of state.

He said that elections will be convoked the week after, that is, at the beginning of January. That will be on New Year's Day, he said. He discarded the possibility of changing the day on which elections will be announced, and established a firm date.

UNITED NATIONS AMBASSADOR RESIGNS UNEXPECTEDLY

PA151840 Guatemala City Super Radio in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] The Guatemalan Foreign Ministry has announced the unexpected resignation of Mario Quinones Amezcuita as Guatemalan ambassador to the United Nations. Quinones will reportedly return to Guatemala City to take over the management of his private business. The resignation was received at the Foreign Ministry on Tuesday, according to Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade Diaz.

DEBT, CONTADORA SUBJECTS OF MEJIA-ORTEGA TALKS

PA151530 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 14 Dec 83 p 4

[Text] Ramon Celada Carrillo, Deputy secretary of public relations of the office of the head of state, told PRENSA LIBRE yesterday that Head of State Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores told Nicaraguan Junta Coordinator Daniel Ortega Saavedra that "Guatemala cannot continue to support the \$200-million debt that the Central American nations owe to this country." The government spokesman said that in addition to matters related to the CACM, the two leaders discussed details of the Contadora Group's efforts to achieve peace in Central America. Celada reiterated that General Mejia told Ortega that although Guatemala is facing a very serious economic crisis, it could give Nicaragua aid in agricultural products if an agreement is reached on the \$140 million that Nicaragua owes Guatemala.

The Guatemalan head of state clearly outlined Guatemala's position regarding the achievement of a definitive agreement for peace in Central America. Ortega and Mejia reiterated their desire to support the Contadora Group efforts at all times.

A news dispatch datelined Mexico City states that "Guatemala is the only nation that has not supported the Contadora Group." Celada Carrillo said that the report is totally false because Gen Mejia has reiterated his support for that group on many occasions.

We are seeking regional peace. Guatemala will continue to support Contadora with a peace-oriented, broad-minded, and sincere attitude, he said.

Mejia Victores on Talks

PA152026 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Excerpts] Chief of State Oscar Mejia Victores today answered journalists' questions on the results of his talks this weekend in Argentina with Nicaraguan Government Junta Coordinator Daniel Ortega Saavedra by saying that the support that the Sandinist regime had been giving to subversive organizations operating in Guatemala has not been observed lately.

[Begin Mejia recording] We have not had any problems lately, so we did not touch on that subject. [end recording]

Regarding other meetings in Buenos Aires, the Guatemalan chief of state said that U.S. Vice President George Bush has changed his personal opinion about Guatemala's internal situation.

[Begin Mejia recording] I think he had the wrong image of Guatemala, but after the meeting we had, I believe he came out convinced that he had been misinformed. [end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTER EYES UPCOMING STONE VISIT

PA152006 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 15 Dec 83 p 8

[Text] Richard Stone, the U.S. special ambassador to Central America, will arrive in Guatemala tomorrow, Friday, for a visit. The announcement was made yesterday by Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade during a news conference held by the chief of government. Andrade said Stone is coming to Guatemala following a tour of South America, where he visited the Contadora Group countries. Stone also met with some Central American groups. Andrade said he will greet Stone early tomorrow.

The Guatemalan foreign minister said the purpose of Stone's visit is to continue efforts aimed at finding a formula to ease tensions in Central America and advance the negotiations that the Contadora Group countries have been positively promoting.

AD FINDS NEW ELECTORAL LAW 'DISCRIMINATORY'

PA151518 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 14 Dec 83 p 6

[Text] Leopoldo Urrutia Beltran, secretary general of the Democratic Alliance Party, AD, has said that his party cannot endorse an electoral law that favors certain privileged sectors. Urrutia Beltran added that one of the serious mistakes of the bill that was drafted by the Supreme Electoral Tribunal is that it grants certain privileges to university graduates, allowing them to become candidates to the Constituent Assembly with no age restrictions. Nowhere in the world can something like this be accepted. Laws must be equitable and must be applied to all citizens, he said.

Urrutia Beltran noted that Guatemala has a high percentage of rural, low income, and peasant sectors which are the pillars of the Guatemalan economy.

In this sense, it is discriminatory and offensive for the law to exclude those groups or to favor youths who for one reason or another have been able to obtain a university degree.

Urrutia Beltran said in conclusion that AD will never be able to accept this. The law must be amended.

FAR AMBUSH OF MILITARY CONVOY REPORTED

PA151517 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 14 Dec 83 p 3

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 13 Dec -- A total of 31 persons were killed in El Peten Department when a military convoy transporting aid to local cooperatives was ambushed by guerrillas, Lieutenant Colonel Edgar Djalaa Dominguez, an official Guatemalan Army spokesman, reported at noon today.

According to our source, the attack on the military units took place on Monday afternoon as the convoy was moving along a dirt road on its way to the cooperatives, which are located in the area of the Yaxchilan chicken farm, in La Libertad, near the Mexican border.

The colonel said that the convoy, which belongs to the Army Civil Affairs and Development Company, was carrying food, medicine, and clothing to the Yaxchilan cooperatives.

He added that at the time of the attack the convoy was delivering the aid that the cooperative members had requested from the Civil Affairs and Development Company.

The source stated that as the convoy was transiting the dirt road, 10 Claymore mines were detonated. The well-organized attack destroyed the shipment that was being taken to the cooperatives, killed 6 soldiers, and wounded 14 others, he said. The Army spokesman added that despite the unexpected nature of the attack, the security personnel who were escorting the convoy responded to rifle fire from guerrillas, which followed the explosion of the Claymore mines. The official Army spokesman said that 25 guerrillas were killed as a result of the security personnel's fire, while several others were wounded, although the exact number is unknown, since the guerrillas usually remove their wounded. The colonel said that the soldiers who repelled the attack recovered weapons, ammunition, and war materiel that were in the hands of the attackers. He also noted that the 25 guerrillas who were killed in the action could not be identified because, as usual, they were carrying no documents.

The Rebel Armed Forces, FAR, claimed responsibility for the attack on the military convoy in Yaxchilan, El Peten, stating that it had caused numerous casualties to the Army. The FAR bulletin, which was issued in San Jose, Costa Rica, gives no specific details on the attack, although it does point out that war materiel was seized. According to the FAR report, guerrilla forces of the Lucho Ramirez Front ambushed a regular Army company in El Peten on Monday, inflicting several casualties. The FAR bulletin adds: Our forces seized 5 Galil rifles, 11 rifle grenades, 5 hand grenades, 25 35-round Galil ammunition clips, 10 50-round ammunition clips, 7 complete kits [not further specified], 2,111 556-cal rounds, a two-way radio, and other equipment.

HAVANA NOTES ORPA ATTACK IN SAN MARCOS

PA151823 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Members of the Revolutionary Organization of the People in Arms, ORPA, of Guatemala, attacked and inflicted approximately 40 casualties on an Army detachment in western San Marcos Department. Over the past weekend, Guatemalan guerrilla forces carried out three other military actions against government troops, occupied a radio station, and transmitted a revolutionary message. According to Army reports, the actions took place in the Guatemala's Chimaltenango and Huehuetenango Departments, where the rebels ambushed two Army patrols.

Other reports revealed that seminarian Pedro Garcia Mendoza was murdered, while university professor Eugenio de Leon and law student Hector Felipe Villegas were kidnapped.

Last Saturday, two military helicopters landed at the military airport in Guatemala City. The two helicopters, of foreign registration, were carrying troops and materiel according to Army spokesmen.

HONDURAS

MINISTER REACTS TO ARDE PRESS CONFERENCE

PA160034 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Interview with Honduran Government and Justice Secretary Oscar Mejia Arellano by station reporter Jose Domingo Flores, place and date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Flores] Members of ARDE [Democratic Revolutionary Alliance], specifically Alexis Arguello and a group of commanders, made statements here recently to the effect that they would attack the Sandinists from a northern front on the border with Honduras and that they might even use Honduran territory as a base.

I questioned Government Secretary Oscar Mejia Arellano on the subject. He said:

[Mejia] I am hearing about this for the first time from you. Honduras will remain neutral with regard to the internal affairs of other countries since the constitutional government of the Republic, led by Dr Roberto Suazo Cordova, has stated its position emphatically in this regard. I am certain that the government will not permit attacks on Nicaragua to be launched from this country. If Alexis Arguello wishes to remain in this country, [he should know that] the immigration law expressly forbids foreigners' interfering in the domestic affairs of other countries, let alone using Honduras as a springboard for acts to destabilize any neighboring or distant governments.

[Flores] Then we can definitely dismiss the possibility of anti-Sandinist forces being allowed to remain in this country while they are struggling to overthrow the Sandinist government?

[Mejia] Definitely! The government will never permit Nicaraguans to attack the Sandinist government from Honduran territory.

[Flores] What if some authorities permit it just the same?

[Mejia] I am certain that no civilian or military authority will permit the law to be broken in this way.

[Flores] However, if it is allowed, what would happen?

[Mejia] I do not believe it will be allowed, because this would compromise the Honduran Government's neutrality. As I said at the outset, nonintervention in the internal affairs of other countries is the policy of our country and our government.

NICARAGUA

COUNCIL COMMITTEES TO STUDY ELECTORAL BILL

PA151417 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] The State Council committees are already preparing for the discussion of the draft electoral bill, initiating the process that will culminate in 1985 with the first free elections in the country. The work of these committees will be decisive in the debates to take place during the special period of sessions of the State Council, scheduled to open 14 January, to study and approve the laws regulating the electoral process. Besides the political parties bill, already approved during the Council's regular sessions, the committees will study the bill's regulations, the electoral statute, and other related provisions.

Mauricio Diaz Davila, secretary of the Council and leader of the Popular Social Christian Party, said the electoral committee working on the information material for the campaign is preparing the institutional platform that must be approved by the State Council.

PRO-U.S. AID LA PRENSA EDITORIAL SCORED

PA151644 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] LA PRENSA has unmasked itself in trying to justify the U.S. military intervention and economic aid to criminals who murder our people.

An article on the paper's editorial page showed LA PRENSA's true colors when it blessed and justified the abuses by the U.S. forces against our country.

The article, entitled "Juridical-Political Observations on the Wrongly Named Amnesty Decree," published on 12 December on the editorial page of LA PRENSA, S.A. criticized the decrees recently issued by the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. This conservative daily glibly stated that the amnesty decree is a small, vague, and ambiguous law that will not yield the expected results. The article went on to say that the decree should have included all those who rose in arms against the revolution, that is, the criminal Somozist guardsmen.

Further on, it shamelessly justified U.S. military intervention, claiming that history has shown that no movement has been planned or carried out against any Nicaraguan Government without the open or covert participation of some continental regime.

The same article stated that the 1926 constitutionalist revolution was planned with the support of Mexico, while the Sandinist people's revolution was planned with the governments of Mexico, Venezuela, Cuba, Costa Rica, Panama, and even with the PLO. This statement, in the opinion of LA PRENSA, justifies a full pardon by the revolution for all those who have received money from the United States to murder peasants throughout the national territory.

These arguments agreed with recent statements released to various media by U.S. Ambassador Anthony Quainton, requesting a full pardon for the Somozist guardsmen as the basis, according to him, for a settlement of the Nicaraguan situation.

Two things are clear: First, that LA PRENSA justifies the armed aggression against Nicaragua by the United States and demands full pardon for the murdering guardsmen, and second, that its political view completely agrees with the statements of the U.S. ambassador. In other words, there is no doubt regarding the origin of the guidelines received by the capitulating owners of LA PRENSA.

LA PRENSA CRITICIZED FOR AMNESTY REQUEST

PA151914 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Excerpt] According to Supreme Court Magistrate Dr Alvaro Ramirez, LA PRENSA is proposing that those who are asking for intervention in Nicaragua be pardoned. Dr Ramirez yesterday asserted that an article published in LA PRENSA last Monday proposes that the revolutionary government pardon those counterrevolutionaries who are asking for intervention in Nicaragua.

[Begin Ramirez recording] LA PRENSA views this issue from a classist angle, from the selfish positions that are characteristic of the Nicaraguan bourgeoisie, which wants the return of Somozism. LA PRENSA proposes an amnesty to pardon those who were politically responsible under the Somozist dictatorship and the officers of the genocidal National Guard, which disappeared with the dictatorship. LA PRENSA wants a pardon for those who are involved in activities that run contrary to national sovereignty and request foreign intervention in our homeland.

Naturally, the revolutionary government cannot satisfy these aspirations to return to the past. Very big efforts are being made here in Nicaragua to achieve peace. For instance, there is the decree permitting the return of thousands of Nicaraguans who were confused and disoriented by pernicious propaganda which even led them to carry out actions that run contrary to the public order and the state's security and go against the Nicaraguan people.

However, it is one thing to favor national unity with these confused sectors and another thing to do what LA PRENSA wants: to restore the property confiscated from the Somozists. That is impossible. What property was seized from the Somozists? Property that resulted from robbery, theft, and four decades of the bloodiest dictatorship in Latin America, of the biggest corruption. This revolutionary government will not permit that. [end recording]

For his part, Cesar Delgadillo Machado, of the Popular Social Christian Party, PPSC, last night commented on the article recently published in the newspaper LA PRENSA on the most recent government decrees. According to Delgadillo Machado, in its analysis, that organ of reaction blindly opposes any measure designed to expand democracy in this country while inauspiciously playing along with the imperialists.

VOICE OF SANDINO BROADCASTS ARDE BULLETINS

Fighting in Nueva Guinea

PA151516 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 15 Dec 83

[War Bulletin No 119, issued by the General Command of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, Armed Forces, in "the mountains of Nicaragua," dated 12 December 1983]

[Text] The Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, Armed Forces General Command, reports to the people of Nicaragua and the democratic peoples of the world: At 1800 on 8 December, in Colmillo Siete zone, Nueva Guinea jurisdiction, the Ramon Raudales squad of the Francisco Estrada Column commanded by Companero [name indistinct] ambushed a platoon of the Managua totalitarian regime's Army. The skirmish lasted 2 hours, and the enemy suffered 30 casualties. We regret the death in combat of Companero Franklin. Once the operation had been completed, our forces withdrew to the mountains where they are holding positions in defense of our national sovereignty.

Death to the Cuban and foreign interventionist! Without totalitarianism or return to the past!

[Dated] Mountains of Nicaragua, 12 December 1983

[Signed] ARDE Armed Forces General Command

Attack on Sandinist Vessel

PA151513 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 15 Dec 83

[War Bulletin No 120, issued by the General Command of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, Armed Forces, in "the mountains of Nicaragua," dated 13 December 1983]

[Text] The Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, Armed Forces General Command, reports to the people of Nicaragua and the democratic peoples of the world: At 0815 on 12 December, the Juan Pablo Umanzor Column, commanded by Companero Tigre, ambushed the "Bluefields" express ship in (Boca del Cano), in (Popose). The ship was bound for the port of Atlanta, Makantoka. The 65-foot ship was transporting 170 soldiers of the Managua totalitarian regime's Army. The attack, which was carried out with LAW rockets, M-70 grenades, and rifle fire, lasted 15 minutes. The enemy did not fight back. The ship was set aflame and left to drift. It floated out to sea on the river's currents. It is believed that all aboard the ship were killed because of the number of LAW rockets used during the attack and the fact that the ship was completely destroyed.

This has been another hard blow dealt against the pro-Soviet Army as part of the offensive launched in southern and central Zelaya. Death to the Cuban and foreign interventionist! Without totalitarianism or return to the past!

[Dated] Mountains of Nicaragua, 13 December 1983

[Signed] ARDE Armed Forces General Command

ACTIVITIES OF 'PEOPLE'S TRIBUNALS' REPORTED

PA151700 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] A total of 272 prisoners have been turned over to the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunals by the Attorney General's Office during the first 6 months of the tribunals' existence, according to Dr (Socorro Rivas), secretary of the tribunals. Dr (Rivas) pointed out that of the 272 prisoners, 130 have already been tried. Twelve of those tried were acquitted, while 118 were sentenced to terms ranging from 3 to 30 years. In addition, 27 cases are still pending, affecting 142 prisoners. The court of appeals, meanwhile, has to date received 24 cases affecting 89 prisoners. Three of the cases are currently under consultation, while the remaining 21 have already been ruled on.

PROTEST SENT TO HONDURAS ON CHINANDEGA INCIDENT

PA151416 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry again today protested a new aggression by the Honduran Armed Forces against our people. The following is the text of the note: Mr Minister: I hereby wish to inform you of the following: Yesterday, 12 December, some 30 Honduran soldiers riding in 2 military trucks attacked a patrol of the Sandinist People's Army at the place known as (La Reforma), 5 km northwest of Somotillo, Chinandega Department. In the exercise of its legitimate right of defense, the Nicaraguan patrol repelled the attack and the Honduran soldiers retreated to the town of San Jeronimo in Honduran territory. Fortunately, there were no casualties as result of this criminal attack. The Government of Nicaragua, in filing its formal and firm protest at this latest act of provocation, wishes to bring its seriousness to the attention of Your Excellency, because besides violating fundamental norms of international law, such provocations are designed to create conditions that could serve as an excuse for a direct confrontation of unpredictable proportions between the two countries, which could serve as a pretext for a U.S. military intervention in the area.

I take this opportunity to reiterate to Your Excellency the expressions of our respect.

[Signed] Nora Astorga, Acting Foreign Minister

HAVANA REPORTS 100 REBELS ACCEPT AMNESTY

PA141622 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Over 100 counterrevolutionaries have surrendered to the Nicaraguan authorities, according to statements made by FSLN leader Commander Victor Tirado during a tour of the border with Honduras. The Sandinist leader stressed that the desertions of the counterrevolutionaries were in response to the decree promulgated on 3 December by the Government Junta of National Reconstruction guaranteeing thousands of Nicaraguans a free return to the country. All those who have accepted the amnesty will be released in a public ceremony and will be allowed to participate either as voters or candidates in the 1985 elections. Commander Tirado was accompanied on the tour by a large number of reporters and several British officials.

COMMENTARY ON MOTIVE FOR CONDECA 'REVAMPING'

PA151522 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 14 Dec 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Excerpt] The revamping of the Central American Defense Council, CONDECA, is part of the U.S. strategic plan for Central America, as it implies involving the regional armed forces in a joint and coordinated manner in the destruction of the area's liberation movements.

With the reorganization of CONDECA, Washington also intends to isolate the Nicaraguan revolutionary government through various forms of harassment, and to provoke incidents that could be used as an excuse for a direct U.S. military invasion. It is in this respect that the United States has promoted changes at the highest levels of power in Guatemala in order to guarantee the participation of the Guatemalan Armed Forces in the regional conflict. But such changes have been promoted with the awareness that even if Washington should obtain the agreement of the Guatemalan rulers with its war plans in Central America, it would not be enough to secure all its objectives. The Guatemalan military hierarchy is noted for its habit of placing its own interests above all others.

As a reply to the scant cooperation of the Guatemalan Armed Forces, and in view of the U.S. need to guarantee control of the area, the Pentagon strategists are satisfying an old aspiration of the Honduran military sectors: to be the leader of CONDECA. Eager to take over control of the warmongering alliance, Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova and the top military commanders have cooperated closely with the United States from the moment the Guatemalan military leaders refused to send officers and troops to be trained at the regional military training center created by the United States in Honduras.

Parallel with the rebirth of CONDECA, the government of Ronald Reagan has accelerated the so-called Caribbean Basin Initiative to generate a number of measures intended to reactivate the area's economy and thus raise expectations of socio-economic development as a possible way out of the continued setbacks in regional integration. But just as the Alliance for Progress program promoted by the United States in the 1960's flopped, the so-called Caribbean Basin Initiative will also fail because it does not take into account the true problems affecting the dependent economies of the nations of the area.

BRAVO MEETS WITH SOVIET PROCURATOR GENERAL

FL151555 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1520 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Flavio Bravo Pardo, member of the Central Committee and president of the National Assembly of the People's Government, has met with Aleksandr Rekunkov, the procurator general of the USSR. Bravo gave Rekunkov a detailed explanation of the country's institutional process and the functions of the legislative branch.

MALMIERCA FETES UPPER VOLTAN FOREIGN MINISTER

FL160040 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Excerpt] Isidoro Malmierca, member of the Central Committee and minister of foreign relations, has given a cocktail party in honor of Upper Voltan Foreign Minister Hama Arba Diallo and the delegation accompanying him on his official visit to Cuba.

JAMAICAPRIME MINISTER ON 15 DEC ELECTIONS, OUTCOME

FL151521 Bridgetown CANA in English 1443 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Dec 15 (CANA) -- Prime Minister Edward Seaga last night assured Jamaica the country would not end up a one-party state because of the boycott of today's planned general election by the main opposition, the People's National Party (PNP).

"The PNP's boycott of the general elections has now left them out in the cold by their own choice," Seaga told Jamaica Labour Party (JLP) supporters at a rally in Kingston. "But let me state quite clearly: To the extent that they will not be in Parliament will not make the country a one-party state, nor will the country be deprived of meaningful avenues of criticism." The prime minister stressed that a one-party state was one in which a single party was allowed to operate, and he said the JLP had no intention of moving the country in that direction.

The PNP boycotted the election because it is being held on a three-year-old voters register which disenfranchises thousands of new voters and also lends itself to fraud because it still contained the names of about 100,000 people who had either died or left the country since the list was drawn up in 1980. The party is also protesting what it considers a breach of "a solemn pledge" made between itself and the JLP in 1980 that no more general elections would be held here before the implementation of procedures to eliminate bogus voting.

JLP candidates were returned unopposed in 54 constituencies during the November 29 nomination day proceedings, and the independents and representatives of three fringe parties fighting the JLP today are unlikely to prevent it from making a clean sweep of all 60 seats in the House of Representatives.

The prime minister promised to outline Saturday at his swearing-in "procedures that will guide us in maintaining a steady course and politically stable path, giving wide voice to communities of interest within the country." The PNP has said it will hold monthly forums to air opposition views, and promised not to seek confrontation with the government.

However, Seaga made it clear last night the JLP government will not stand for any disruption of Jamaica's stability. Saying that his party has restored stability to Jamaica after winning power in the 1980 election, the prime minister declared: "The people of this country can...be assured that we will not allow this hard-won stability to be jeopardized by either unwise or insensitive government -- or by the acts of those in whose interests it would be to unsettle the country's programmes by disorder in the streets or deception in hotel ballrooms."

The prime minister repeated assertions that the PNP had boycotted the election because it had no money and because its organisation was in such disarray that it could not have adequately fielded candidates for the snap poll. The PNP rejects this contention.

Seaga, defending his position to call the election because the reforms were ready, said it would take six to eight months for the new voter identification system to be ready. The PNP and other officials here had estimated that it could be ready by March 1984. He also said that the PNP in 1972 had not refused to take part in a general election on an old voters list when it felt it would have won.

Moreover, the prime minister said, his party had more reason to boycott the 1976 poll here, which took place under a state of emergency and with three of its candidates in detention and other supporters also locked up.

"Under the Constitution of Jamaica -- under our system of government -- the prime minister has the right to call an election at any time. This is an unqualified right given to the prime minister because the Constitution recognises that at any time a situation may arise which will require that the country be given the opportunity to choose a new Parliament to represent it," Seaga said.

Polls Close; Small Turnout

FL160050 Bridgetown CANA in English 0026 GMT 16 Dec 83

[By Paget Defreitas]

[Excerpt] Kingston, Jamaica, Dec 15 (CANA) -- The polls closed here this evening at the end of a lacklustre, incident-free Jamaican general election, with first indications pointing to a low turnout in the only six of the 60 constituencies contested. The result is already a foregone conclusion, Prime Minister Edward Seaga's Jamaica Labour Party (JLP) having already won unopposed the other 54 parliamentary seats, thanks to an opposition boycott.

Polling ended at 2200 hrs GMT; the pattern reported throughout the day was virtually the same -- a trickle of electors going to cast ballots and security officers and election officials making up the bulk of the people on the compounds at any one time.

REPORTAGE ON PRESIDENT BURNHAM'S VISIT TO DPRK

For coverage by North Korean media of the 3-5 December visit to Pyongyang of President Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, including his speech at a banquet given on 3 December and his several talks with Democratic People's Republic of Korea President Kim Il-song, see the North Korea section of the 8 December Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

PNC TO HOLD SPECIAL 2-DAY SESSION 17 DEC

FL151759 Bridgetown CANA in English 1721 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Dec 15 (CANA) -- More than 1,500 delegates from Guyana's ruling People's National Congress (PNC) meet in a special two-day session at the weekend to elect a new central executive and discuss a range of key political and economic issues, a party spokesman said today.

PNC leader and Guyana President Forbes Burnham will set the tone of the meeting with an address at the first day's session, Saturday. "Opportunity will be taken to discuss and debate the burning issues of national, regional, and international significance to the nation," the spokesman said.

It is expected that the delegates will review Guyana's firm stand in opposing the October U.S.-led invasion of Grenada and examine the future of the 13-member Caribbean Community (Caricom) in the light of calls for Guyana's exclusion, the spokesman said.

Guyana's continuing negotiations with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for much needed balance of payments support will also be discussed at the meeting, which is expected to cost the party one million dollars (1 Guy dollar; 33 cents U.S.).

President Burnham may give some indication of the date for presentation of Guyana's 1984 budget and disclose some of the PNC's plans for dealing with the rising cost of living and unemployment.

A primary purpose of the special weekend congress will be to elect new members for the PNC's 15-member central executive. At an August congress PNC delegates agreed to amend the party's constitution providing for a new system of election to the central executive. Formerly, delegates voted for members to fill specific executive positions of the party. But under the new system, the delegates will now vote only for the membership of the central executive, not for their positions, the PNC official explained.

He said when the 15 members are elected, they will then be assigned specific responsibilities under the guidance of party leader Burnham. "In effect the leader will appoint functionaries from among the members elected," the spokesman explained.

PPP ACCUSES GOVERNMENT OF RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

FL152318 Bridgetown CANA in English 2249 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Dec 15 (CANA) -- Guyana's Marxist opposition People's Progressive Party (PPP) has accused the Forbes Burnham administration of breaching the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights, the 35th anniversary of which was observed last Saturday. "The government itself is a flagrant violator of a basic human right", the PPP said, "the right to free and fair periodic elections by secret ballot."

A PPP statement said that in Guyana, the elections at various levels were rigged as was concluded by an international observer team in 1980 when it witnessed general and regional elections.

The opposition party said it hailed the 35th anniversary of the Declaration of Human Rights, but was deeply concerned over the fact that Guyana "is violating a number of covenants."

The party claimed that some covenants have not even been acceded to by the government, and cited as an example the contention that this country has not signed the provision which enables the UN to send a fact-finding mission to inspect its human rights record.

The PPP said besides rigged general and regional elections, there were no elections at all in the local government sphere.

It also said that freedom of expression is being trampled underfoot. "There is a continuing newsprint and printing materials squeeze on New Guyana Company Limited, printers of the MIRROR, and other periodicals and publications," the PPP said.

The PPP said even 10 rolls of newsprint donated by well wishers in the Caribbean have been blocked by government on flimsy excuses.

It claimed that the government has violated the right and duty to work, right to leisure, right to social care and medical services, right to life, right to housing, right to education, and protection from discrimination.